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A supplement to the present fifth grade course in U.S. History was presented. Reasons for writing the guide were: 1) the history and contribution of the American Negro is not covered adequately in textbooks and other materials; 2) neglect of the Negro role reinforces stereotypes; 3) teachers cannot include information about the Negro without proper materials; 4) white children should know about the Negro in order to understand him; 5) Negro children should know about their own history in order to realize that it is a part of their country's strength.

Six chapters were presented: 1) the years after the Civil War; 2) the Negroes in California; 3) Booker T. Washington and W. E. DuBois; 4) a discussion of various organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the National Urban League, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNICK) and the Muslims; 5) a discussion of some great Americans such as Charles R. Drew, Marian Anderson, and Martin Luther King; 6) a facts bulletin about the Negro population and the number of Negro newspapers and magazines.

A bibliography was included.

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OAKLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

INTERAGENCY PROJECT

THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA'S STORY*

BOOK III

RECONSTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT

1964

*Rough Draft - in Process of Revision

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
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THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA'S STORY

As presently constituted The Role of the Negro in America's Story is organized into three booklets:

Book I — Africa, Past and Present

Book II — From the Beginnings to Freedom

Book III — Reconstruction to the Present

The material has been prepared by three members of the Interagency School Project staff assigned to Stonehurst School: Mrs. Mary Anderson, Librarian; Mrs. Carolyn Hunter, Reading Teacher; Miss Ruth Love, Counselor (on leave from Oakland Public Schools, presently Consultant in Counseling with the State Department of Education). These three authors have given generously not only of their considerable abilities but also of their time and energy.

Support and valuable suggestions were received from Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Stuart S. Phillips, the Superintendent's Instructional Council, and the K-14 Social Studies Committee. Special appreciation must go to Mr. Colin Fern, Principal, Stonehurst School, for the enthusiastic backing and understanding he has given this effort. Mrs. Loma Reno, Secretary, Interagency School Project, must be given credit for pulling typed order out of what was often handwritten chaos.

In its present form, the booklets are presented as working drafts only. Refinements and best use of the material must depend on its being tried out in various ways by several teachers in many classrooms.

GORDON L. McANDREW
Director
Interagency School
Project

(Note: No part of this material may be reproduced without the permission of the authors.)

PREFACE

This guide, The Role of the Negro in America's Story, is intended as a supplement to the present course in U.S. History at the fifth grade level. Its purpose is to help teachers do a better job, particularly with reference to "learning about the ideas of various groups and individuals and their contribution to our heritage" (The Social Studies in the Fifth Grade, page 5).

We subscribe to the view that children must learn to accept and appreciate others as individuals and not as representatives of any particular group. We would oppose teaching our common history as the separate histories of such particular groups. The guide is not meant to be used as the basis for a course in Negro history. Rather it is to be integrated into the total course.

Our reasons for writing this guide, dealing with but one racial group, are several: 1) The history and contribution of the American Negro is not covered adequately in our textbooks and other instructional materials. (See Wilson's study done for ACE, 1949; Klineberg's article in Saturday Review, February 16, 1963; B'nai B'rith, The Treatment of Minorities in Secondary School Textbooks, 1961). 2) Such error of omission is sometimes aggravated by inadvertent errors of comission which perpetuate unfortunate stereotyping. 3) Lack of materials has made it difficult for interested teachers to include material about Negroes even incidentally. 4) Knowledge precedes understanding, therefore, it is important that white children know something about the contribution of non-whites to American life. This is particularly pertinent with reference to the Negro given the times in which we live, including the fact that almost half of Oakland's elementary school pupils are Negro children. 5) Because diversity is part of our country's strength and because pride as an American can be reinforced by pride in one's own particular culture, it is important that Negro children know something about their own background and the contributions which have been and are now being made by Negroes.

INTRODUCTION

Dear Boys and Girls,

Here is the story of American Negroes. The story begins in Africa. Soon after Columbus sailed to America the first Negroes came. They came with early European explorers. However, most of the Negroes were brought as slaves.

In this book you will read about life in Africa. You will also learn about the life of the Negro from 1619 to the present day. Much of the information will fit into your study of the United States.

Most of the Negroes now living in this country were born here. A small percentage are from the West Indies and South America. Still a smaller group are students from Africa.

As citizens of the United States, Negroes are Americans and their way of life is much the same as that of other Americans.

You live in a country that has many kinds of people. Each group has made important contributions. In this book you will learn about the contributions of the Negro.

Sincerely yours,

THE AUTHORS

THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA'S STORY

RECONSTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT

Chapter I The Years After

1. Beginning Again
2. Troops Withdrawn
3. Jim Crow
4. Move to the North

Chapter II Negroes in California

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2. Early Explorers
3. Freedom from Mexico
4. Industry and Business
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Chapter III Two History Makers

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7. Deborah Patridge Wolfe - An Outstanding Educator
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9. Carl T. Rowan - Youngest U.S. Ambassador

Chapter VI Americans All

1. Facts Bulletin

Chapter I

THE YEARS AFTER

Words to talk about

disillusioned liberate affected segregation

fugitive chaplain minstrel

Names to talk about

Klu Klux Klan Freedman's Bureau

Beginning Again

Since the Civil War days the Negro's story has been his struggle for equality. In this struggle the Negro has faced many problems. The first problem was education. By 1860 only one Negro in ten could read. In the earlier days some slaves were educated one way or another. Some were taught by their masters' wives. Others learned from the slave owners' children. John Chavis' schools in Raleigh, North Carolina conducted classes for Negro boys as well as white. Girls did not go to school at that time.

While the war was still going on schools for Negroes were started behind Union lines. The pupils were liberated slaves and fugitives. These schools were temporary, but they continued in the years after the war. Their first teachers were chaplains and soldiers. Then the American Missionary Association set up other schools. This Association worked with the Freedman's Bureau. They started high schools. Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, and Atlanta University in Georgia began in this way.

In 1871 a group of singers from Fisk University toured the United States and then Europe. They sang Negro spirituals. The concerts were very successful. Enough money was raised to build Jubilee Hall. In 1873 it was one of the best educational buildings in the South. This famous group, whose portrait was requested by Queen Victoria in England, soon became the Jubilee Singers.

Troops Withdrawn

After the Civil War soldiers from the Northern or Union Army were sent to the South. They were there to make sure Negro citizens got their rights. Many people in the South didn't like these soldiers from the North being there. Groups were organized to try to take away citizenship from the Negro. The Klu Klux Klan was one of these groups.

The North grew tired of sending troops to the South. It was like fighting the Civil War over and over again. President Hayes withdrew the armies. So the states that had given up slavery tried to bring it back again.

Jim Crow

These Southern states took from the freedmen the rights of citizenship. They did this by passing segregation laws.

Negro and white children attended different schools. They played on separate playgrounds in different parks. This kind of segregation was known as Jim Crow. The name, Jim Crow, supposedly started in the 1830's with a character in a minstrel show. He was a song and dance man with his face painted black. He is said to have been a man from Ohio names James Crow. He made the Negro seem to be sort of silly and lazy. So by the 1860's this idea of the Negro had become part of the thinking and language of those white people in the South who favored segregation.

Signs of the separation were seen on drinking fountains, in rest rooms, on buses and trains, and restaurants. Here is a typical sign.

WHITE COLORED

Move to the North

Many Negroes became discouraged. They left the South for northern states. Negroes made up 10% of the American population. Most of them lived in the South. They left the South to look for better jobs, homes, and education for their children. Large Negro communities were developed in cities like New York, Chicago and Detroit. In 1960 there were about 20 million Negroes in the United States. This was still 10% of the total population. The maps below will show where Negroes lived from slavery to the present day.

Distribution

Map

Chapter II

NEGROES IN CALIFORNIA

Words to talk about

consul document

Names to talk about

William Leidesdorff. Ignacio Ramirez

Map places

Los Angeles Sierra Nevada Mountains San Francisco

Sacramento Golden Gate

The Negroes' story in California began a long time ago. In this chapter you will read about some of these early Californians

During and after World War II a great many Negroes began moving to the West. Before that time a few Negroes were in the state. They were among the first settlers from Spain and Mexico. Several were with different Spanish missions. At San Carlos Mission, Ignacio Ramirez was a friend of Father Serra. Do you remember Father Junipero Serra? You read about him in your study of California. Ignacio Ramirez was a slave who had purchased his freedom. In 1771 he was given the first Christian funeral in California by the Catholic Church. Father Serra was in charge of it.

Los Angeles - The Pueblo

Did you know that Los Angeles was first named The Pueblo? It was founded in 1781 by twelve settlers and their families. There were forty-six persons in all. Almost half of the adults and most of the children were Negroes.

Early Explorers

Jacob Dobson, a brave young lad of eighteen, was with an exploring party to the West. He discovered Fremont Pass near Los Angeles. The Pass was named after the leader of the group, John Fremont, the "Path Finder". Later in 1842 Dobson discovered Klamath Lake.

Discovery of Beckwourth Pass in the spring of 1850 was an outstanding achievement for James Beckwourth. He was a famous scout, trapper and trader. In 1844 he came to California before it was a state. The Pass, named after him is the lowest point across the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains. See if you can find these two passes on the map. The Beckwourth Pass was used by thousands of gold seekers. The Feather River Highway follows the route used by Beckwourth. Today a city, a valley and a mountain bear the name of Beckwourth. A monument is erected to his memory at the top of the Pass.

Before California was free of Mexican rule, there was a revolt. In 1846 a group tried to make California a free state. This was called the Sonoma Revolt. With the group were several Negroes. Among them was young Jacob Dobson.

Freedom From Mexico

Later in 1846 California was won from Mexico. When the Mexicans left California they gave all documents and the flag to William Alexander Leisdesdorff. He was Vice Consul to Mexico.

Leidesdorff was a Negro who came to San Francisco in 1841. He was a trader. His was the first steamship to pass through the Golden Gate. It went up the river to Sacramento on November 28, 1847.

Leidesdorff built a very fine home at Clay and Kearney Streets. Have you ever been on either of these streets in San Francisco? He was the city treasurer, and a member of the first city council. He held several other important jobs. His contributions to the city of San Francisco were great. A street is named for him and a memorial stone marks his grave in the Mission Delores.

Industry and Business

Moses Rodger became an expert in gold mining. He was one of the outstanding engineers in the state at that time. Other Negroes owned mines. Some worked as laborers or diggers.

During the time of the Pony Express, George Monroe became an Express rider. His route was from Merced to Mariposa.

Negroes worked on Boulder Dam. They also helped build the San Francisco Bay Bridge. By 1900, there were about 11,000 Negroes in California. In 1960 the number had grown to almost 900,000. Negroes are continuing to move to the State. Every month about 1,700 Negroes come to California looking for a better life. So from the early days Negroes have been a part of the State's colorful history.

Oakland Today

You will be interested in the map below. It shows where Negroes are located in Oakland. Twenty-three per cent of Oakland's population is Negro. What is the total population of Oakland? Look on the 1960 census report. Can you find how many Oaklanders are Negroes?

Oakland Distribution

Map

Things to Do

Fill in the blanks with the words below:

1. The first name for the city of Los Angeles was _____.
2. Many of the Negroes who were early settlers in California were from _____ and _____.
3. Leidesdorff was a member of San Francisco's first _____ _____.
4. About _____ Negroes come to this State every month.
5. The discoverer of Fremont Pass was _____ _____.
6. The famous Beckwourth Pass was used by _____ seekers.

Jacob Dobson	Spain	Mexico
Pueblo	city council	
1,700	gold	

Chapter III

TWO HISTORY MAKERS

Words to talk about

scholarship sharecropper professor Ph.D.

Map places

Tennessee Massachusetts Ghana

While Booker T. Washington was making history at Tuskegee, another young Negro was making history at Wilberforce. W.E.B. DuBois was offered a job at Tuskegee, but he had already accepted a job.

W. E. DuBois - Man With A Vision

William E. B. DuBois was born in the year 1868 in Massachusetts. At sixteen he graduated from high school. He won a scholarship and for the first time went into the South as a student at Fisk University in Tennessee. He was editor of the school newspaper at Fisk. During the summers he taught in log cabin schools in share-cropping districts.

Scholar at Harvard

In 1886 DuBois entered Harvard University in Boston, Massachusetts. He had some famous teachers and was the first Negro to be given a Ph.D. by Harvard. During this time he also studied in Germany for two years.

After teaching at two other universities Dr. DuBois became a history professor at Atlanta University. His first classes were held in a box car.

A New Liberation Movement

Dr. DuBois became good friends with another professor, John Hope who taught at Atlanta Baptist College. Together they worked in many ways to help Negroes. In July 1905 a group of 29 Negroes from fourteen states were invited to a meeting by DuBois. They talked about a plan of action. This was later called the Niagara Movement.

Founding Father of N.A.A.C.P.

At the second meeting, the Niagara Movement had more than 100 well-known Negroes present. DuBois stated their goals in his first speech. After their third meeting, the Niagara Movement joined with another group. They met in New York in 1907 in a National Negro Conference. Within a year this became the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.). Ever since then the N.A.A.A.C.P. has worked hard for the rights of Negro citizens.

DuBois wrote a famous book called, The Souls of Black Folks. It was written in 1900, and was read by people all over the world. In this book he told about the suffering and hopes of the Negro people. After his book, people listened to DuBois with more interest and the Negro began to think with a new spirit of hope.

Departure to Other Lands

DuBois was invited to Ghana, in Africa, when it first became a free country, but he was unable to go. Later he did leave and made his home there where he began the first African Encyclopedia. He was very popular in Ghana. He lived at the home of Dwame Nkrumah, the country's president.

(Picture of Nkrumah's home "Flagstaff House")

His death at the age of 93 on August 26, 1963, was a great loss. Many of DuBois' ideas are just now beginning to be accepted. He is often referred to as "a man before his time."

Yesterday and Today

1. W.E. DuBois was the first Negro American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard University. Can you name any local men with Ph.D.s?
2. Dr. DuBois was one of the founders of the N.A.A.C.P. What do these initials stand for and when was it founded? Who are the local leaders of it?
3. Booker T. Washington and DuBois had different opinions about the Negro and education. Essentially, what were their differences and opinions?

Do You Know

1. What is the title of the N.A.A.C.P. magazine in which DuBois wrote?
2. In what universities did DuBois teach and what was his profession?
3. On what important document was he working at his death?
4. Why was DuBois considered an intellectual?

Some Things to Do

1. Read the chapter, "The Talented Tenth," in The Story of the Negro, by Arna Bontemps.
2. Write a report on DuBois, the educator.
3. Trace DuBois' movements on a map - birthplace, Harvard, Wilberforce, Chio, Pennsylvania University, Atlantic University, New York, and Ghana.
4. Start individual scrap books. Gather materials from local newspapers and magazines on the appointments and contributions of national and local people.
5. Read about some other outstanding present day educators in Ebony magazine. Find as many pictures as you can.
   (a) Kenneth Clark, Psychology Professor at New York City College
   (b) John Hope Franklin, History Professor at University of Chicago
   (c) James Nabrit, President, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
   (d) Jean L. Noble, Assistant Professor, New York University
   (e) Charles H. Wesleyn, President, Central State College
   (f) Samuel Proctor, President, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina (former Associate Director, Peace Corps)

Chapter IV

ORGANIZATIONS

Words to talk about

executive	editorial	circulation	prominent
emerged	dynamic	fortunate	Niagara

Think about these questions: What are organizations? Why are they started? Do you know any organizations in your city that helps boys and girls or adults?

In a democratic country like the United States, groups or organizationd are started to help solve problems. The four organizations you will read about here began with different groups or individuals. They felt some of the Negroes' problems could be solved through the work of their organizations.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

(N.A.A.C.P.)

You have read about Dr. DuBois and the beginning of the Niagara Movement. Here then is the rest of the story of the N.A.A.C.P.

A Letter

The idea of the N.A.A.C.P. really began with a letter written by Mary White Ovington. Miss Ovington, a social worker, and writer, was concerned about the problems of the Negro. In 1906 she was assigned to cover the annual meeting of the Niagara Movement. What she saw and heard there impressed her deeply. She got to know leaders like DuBois and John Hope. She wrote a letter to William English Walling of the Independent Newspaper. In her letter, she suggested they work to improve the conditions of Negroes in the North and South.

Three People Meet

To discuss this situation, three people met in Walling's apartment in January 1909. These three - Mary Ovington, a wealthy northerner; William Walling, a southern journalist; and Henry Moskovitz, a Jewish social worker - all of them wanted to do something to help the Negro.

Call for Leadership

They set up a conference of important Americans. As a result of this conference another interracial meeting was held in the spring. Leading Negroes and whites met together. The National Negro Committee was started. In their second annual meeting in 1910 a new name was chosen. Thus the N.A.A.C.P. came into being. The first president was a distinguished Boston lawyer, Moorfield Storey. Mr. DuBois was on the executive committee.

Goals of the Group

The organization tries to end racial discrimination and segregation in American life. Through the years it has worked for laws which have helped the Negro. It played a very important part in the Supreme Court's decision in 1954 which made it against the law to have separate schools for Negro and white children.

Membership

Its national office is located in New York. It has about 1,500 local branches with nearly 400,000 members across the country. Youth branches are also a part of this national and local civil rights organization.

Leaders

Some of its leaders have been James Weldon Johnson and Walter White. At the present time Roy Wilkins serves as the Executive Secretary. You may want to read more about these men who have worked so hard to make democracy work.

Do You Know

1. When and why the N.A.A.C.P. was started?
2. What do the initials N.A.A.C.P. stand for?
3. Who wrote the letter which conceived the idea of the organization?
4. Who are the youth leaders for the local chapter. Where do they go to school?

Something to Do

1. Invite the local N.A.A.C.P president to visit your class.

   Perhaps you would like to conduct an oral interview.

The National Urban League

While the N.A.A.C.P. was developing in the South, the Urban League was being created in the North. In 1910 a group of prominent citizens met in New York.

From South to North

Many Negroes had moved to the cities of the North. Those who came from farms in the South had to learn new ways of living in these cities. The northern cities were large and not very friendly. The families didn't know many people. There was need for jobs and job training. It was often hard to find a place to live. The Urban League organizers wanted to help these newcomers find a better way of life.

Focus on Four Areas

The nationwide organization emphasizes four major areas:

1. Job development and employment
2. Education and youth work
3. Housing
4. Health and welfare

The Staff

This interracial league has sixty-four chapters. They are located in large cities and towns. It employs a full-time trained staff of more than 350. These people are trained to help people get used to city life. This staff is helped by about 5,000 volunteers. Whitney M. Young, Jr. is the Executive Director. You will see his picture below.

Congress of Racial Equality

(CORE)

Words to talk about

non-violent affiliation democratic biographical

interview interracial

CORE is an interracial group open to anyone who believes in CORE's rules. CORE seeks understanding. It attempts to win friendship and respect for what it believes in.

The group believes that all Americans must share in making our country a more democratic one. It believes all Americans can and should work together peacefully.

Core was organized in 1942 by James Farmer and a group of students at the University of Chicago. While the NAACP is a legal organization, CORE has a "direct action policy." This takes the form of sit-ins, marches and meetings. The organization publishes a newspaper called the CORElator.

Do You Know

1. What do the initials CORE mean?
2. How does democracy work in your classroom?

Things to Do

1. Perhaps you would like to send a biographical interview form to James Farmer.

Student Non-Violent Coordination Committee

In 1961 students from many universities and colleges decided it was time to organize their own protest group. Their goals are to help people to register to vote and find jobs. Most of their work takes place in the South.

The Staff

The organization is called SNICK. SNICK has its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. There are fourteen people on the staff. The president is Charles McDrew. James Forman, the Executive Secretary, is a former teacher from Chicago.

SNICK has helped to register many voters. Under the leadership of Mr. Forman, it has become an effective organization for young Americans.

Do You Know

1. Why do you think it is important for people to register and vote?
2. What does "non-violent" mean and why is it a good way to settle an argument?

Things to Do

On this chart, list some good and bad ways to settle disagreements.

	Good	Bad
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

The Muslims

Words to talk about

Muhammad	appreciation	Allah	founder
Muslims	Palestine	As-Salaam-Alaikum	
Arabic			

"As-Salaam-Alaikum" is a favorite greeting of a Muslim. Do you know what language this is? It is Arabic and means "Peace be unto you."

Its Beginning

Although the organization started back in the 1930's, years ago, it became well-known in 1959. Minister Malcolm or Malcolm X began to speak on radio, television and to large public audiences. Malcolm X was the spokesman, but Elijah Muhammad is the actual leader. Elijah Muhammad lives in Arizona. He took over from the founder W.D. Ford. Mr. Ford, an Arab, was thought to have come from Palestine. He spread his beliefs of equal rights and dignity in Detroit first. Later he moved to Chicago.

Importance of Education

The center of the Muslims is still Chicago where their university is located. Many young people of Muslim parents attend the university. Other boys and girls attend classes after the regular public school day. Here they learn all about their religion and Negro history.

Some Rules

Only persons of African descent may belong to the Black Muslims in the United States. They believe in building race pride by developing an appreciation of the Negro's African heritage. Muslims also believe that Negroes and whites should live in separate states.

When a person becomes a Muslim his last name or slave name is dropped. All Muslims named Robert would be called Robert X. If there were two Roberts belonging to the Temple one may be Robert 2X.

The Temple

The life of the Muslims center around the Temple which is sometimes called a mosque. Temple services are held two or three times a week.

Restaurants

A restaurant is usually located near the Temple. There are strict laws about what the Muslims may eat. The Muslim women delight in making the famous bean pie. These women dress in flowing Arab costume with their heads covered. Very little cosmetics are used.

The leader, Elijah Muhammad has written that Muslim is the religion of Islan and that their word for God is Allah.

True (T) or False (F)

1. The Muslims feel race pride is very important. _____
2. As-Salaam-Alaikum is an Indian greeting. _____
3. A long first and long name is necessary for becoming a Muslim. _____
4. Education is very important to Muslims. _____

Do You Know

1. Why do Muslim children attend classes after regular school day?
2. What other group goes to school after school?
3. What is a Temple? Would you like to visit one?

People and Organizations

Let's match them

Roy Wilkins	SNICK
James Farmer	Urban League
Elijah Muhammad	N.A.A.C.P.
James Forman	Muslims
Whitney Young, Jr.	CORE

Chapter V

SOME GREAT AMERICANS

In this chapter you will read about some Negro Americans who have played very important parts in the American story.

Charles R. Drew - "Father of Blood Plasma"

Words to talk about

blood plasma transfusion research scholarship

What is blood plasma. It was one of the great discoveries in science. During the war it saved many lives. Here is a story about the man who spent his life in studying about blood. He is called the "Father of Blood Plasma."

An Excellent Student

Charles R. Drew was born in Washington, D.C., on June 3, 1904. He was the son of Richard and Nora Drew. As a boy he was very interested in science. He was also extremely talented in using his hands. Charles was an excellent student as well as an athlete. He enjoyed track and won the Junior Champion meet. Charles graduated from Dunbar High School and attended Amherst College in 1936. Later he studied at McGill University in Canada. He received a scholarship which helped him complete his M.D. at Columbia.

Researcher

Dr. Drew became very interested in blood transfusion, and did a lot of research on blood plasma. For a number of years he was Chief of Surgery at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was also professor of surgery at Howard University. It was he who set up and ran the blood plasma bank at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. This blod bank served as one of the models for the ones used by the Red Cross today. (Get diagrams of blood transfusion).

Important Appointment

On October 1, 1940, Dr. Drew was appointed the medical director of a project to study blood plasma for Great Britain. There were many problems in this first experiment in the large scale production of human plasma. He was described as "the best qualified of anyone we know to act in this important development."

When this project ended, the Red Cross set up blood donor stations to collect plasma for the United States Armed forces. Dr. Drew was the first director of the new project.

In Need of Blood

In the late 1940's Dr. Drew was on his way to a conference on blood transfusion. He became ill and needed additional blood. Although he was considered the father of blood plasma his death was caused by lack of a blood transfusion.

Questions and Research

1. Dr. Drew did a great deal of research on blood plasma. Can you find some people in Oakland who are doing scientific research?
2. Discuss a blood bank. Someone may want to report on how it operates.
3. As a science project you may be able to visit a blood bank in a local hospital. Perhaps you would like to invite a researcher to visit your room.
4. Find McGill University. It is located in Montreal, Canada.

Marian Anderson - "Lady from Philadelphia"

Words to talk about

autobiography exceptional seasoned

Talent and hard work helped Marian Anderson become one of the world's greatest singers. The story of her life has been written in books and magazines. Here is her story. (Listen to record of her favorite spiritual -"He's Got the Whde World in His Arms")

Talent Noticed

"A voice like this is heard once in a hundred years." These were the words of a famous conductor, Arturo Toscanini. His compliment to Marian Anderson was made in 1935. Other critics have described her as "one of the greatest singers in the world."

This humble but great woman has risen from a small beginning. She was born in a little red brick house in Philadelphia. She was the eldest of three girls. Her father died when she was quite young. Her mother worked hard in a department store. Before she was eight she was singing in the Sunday school choir. Her love for music was noticed by the adults around her.

Musical Purchase

Marian's first musical purchase was an old violin. She bought it from a pawn-shop for $3.00. She never learned to play it very well. In a few years her mother bought a piano for her daughters. By this time Marian's unusual singing voice had attracted attention. At the age of fourteen she was promoted to the adult choir at her church.

Help From The Community

The church members, realizing she had great talent, raised money for her to have singing lessons. During her years in high school she took part in many concerts. She sang solo parts. Upon graduation the Philadelphia Choral Society helped her do further study. In the New York competitions she won first place. Her fame was spreading.

The Big Break - A Fellowship

She received much encouragement to continue. She gave concerts for local groups and churches. In 1930 a big break came for the "girl from Philly." Money from the Rosenald Fellowship made study in Europe possible. In the Scandinavian countries Marian Anderson was a great success. She had learned to sing in both Swedish and Finnish. When she returned to America she gave several programs. However, the people of the Scandinavian countries kept inviting her back. So in 1933 she returned again to Europe. She was highly honored. Miss Anderson was decorated by the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. She had wonderful success in all the European capitals.

A Seasoned Artist Returns

When Marian Anderson again returned to her country, she was truly a great artist.

A very dramatic thing happened in 1939. The Daughters of the American Revolution refused to allow her to sing at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. Newspapers told about this on their front pages. She did sing, but in front of the statue of Abraham Lincoln. Seventy-five thousand people came to hear her. This is one of the largest crowds ever to hear a singer in the history of the world. Millions more listened to her that day over the radio. Many books have been written about her. Her autobiography is called <u>My Lord What a Morning</u>.

Retirement

Miss Anderson has been given many honors and awards. She was asked to go on a goodwill tour to India for the U.S. Government. She has sung for many special occasions in our country. One was the Inauguration of President Kennedy. Very recently Miss Anderson said she is going to retire in 1965. She plans to spend more time at home with her husband. They own a beautiful country house in Connecticut. She also plans to spend time working on civil rights.

Activities and Questions

(See film "Lady from Philadelphia" - Oakland Public Schools, Audio-Visual Depa rtment)

1. Find a book about Marian Anderson. Perhaps you could give a book report.
2. When did she really become famous?
3. How did the church show their interest in her?
4. What high compliment did conductor Toscanini pay to her?
5. Here are some songs she sings --

Ralph J. Bunche - "Peacemaker"

Words to talk about

truce	civics	mastoid	Nobel Prize
tuition	sociology	incident	Phi Beta Kappa

What does U.N. mean? What is a peacemaker? We have seen them at play and sometime at work. Here is the story of an international peacemaker.

A great statesman, a great scholar, a great American, Ralph Bunche. Dr. Bunche's concern for world peace has won him respect and honor throughout the world. He got the people of Arabia and Israel to stop fighting with each other. For this he was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949.

Childhood and Youth

Ralph was born in Detroit, Michigan, August 7, 1904. He was the son of a barber. He was born in an apartment over his parents' barber shop. In the Bunche household lived Ralph's father, mother, sister, two aunts and his grandmother.

At an early age Ralph began to sell papers to help with the family income. When his parents became ill, the family moved to a drier climate in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The youngsters enjoyed the lovely mountains, the deserts and Indians of the Southwest. He liked his new school too.

Soon both mother and father passed away. Ralph was thirteen years old. His grandmother raised him and his sister, Grace.

The Move to California

Grandma Johnson was determined that no matter what happened the children were to get an education. In 1916 they moved to Los Angeles, California. There Ralph attended both junior and senior high school. At Jefferson High School, he was an excellent student and athlete. His grandmother worked hard to earn money by sewing

clothes for people. She was very proud of Ralph's achievements in school. During the summers he worked and saved for school. One summer, he worked in a carpet-drying plant. Once he was a house boy for a Hollywood star.

An Incident Changed His Life

Once when he attended an outing, he was not allowed to go into the swimming pool because he was Negro. These kinds of incidents disturbed him a great deal. He became interested in sociology and history. He wanted to know why democracy was not working for Negro citizens. He was even more determined to be a good student. When Ralph graduated from high school, he received medals for being a good student.

Wins a Scholarship

Because he had such excellent grades Ralph earned a four-year scholarship. This paid his way to the University of California at Los Angeles. To buy his books, he worked on campus as a janitor. He got up at five o'clock in the morning. His work had to be finished before going to class.

A Temporary Setback

A few months later, Ralph developed a mastoid condition. A tiny piece of straw had worked its way into his ear while he was on a picnic. Two operations left him deaf in one ear. He lost a whole year in college.

Graduates with Highest Honor

Nevertheless in 1927 he was graduated with the highest honors - Summa Cum Laude, He was top in his class. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. This graduation brought five medals for excellence. He also received a scholarship to Harvard University.

The Negro community in Los Angeles was very proud of him. They gave him one thousand dollars to help with expenses. Ralph was very sad as he left for the East. His dear grandmother died a few days before he left.

Professor at Howard

After studying at Harvard University, he received a Master of Arts degree. Many teaching jobs were offered him. He accepted a position as professor at Howard University. He taught political science at this Negro university in Washington, D.C.

Marriage and Children

Ralph fell in love and married a beautiful girl. She was a student in one of his classes. They had two daughters and a son. Today his children are grown and live in the eastern part of the United States.

A Doctorate Degree

Later, Mr. Bunche returned to Harvard and earned a Ph.D. in political science. Throughout his college career he studied peoples of the world. He was interested in the welfare of all people, their customs, their history and their government. Dr. Ralph Bunche became the first Negro to be in full charge of an office in the State Department of our government.

In 1946 the United Nations requested his services.

All Men are Brothers

He has held two important offices in the United Nations, and in 1955 he was one of the highest ranking American officials in that organization. He has received many honors and awards. Many articles have been written about him. (See film of Ralph Bunche)

Dr. Bunche believes in the goodness of all mankind. He has faith in and respect for people. He believes in the kind of world where "all men shall walk together as equals and with dignity."

Activities and Questions

1. Gather information on the United Nations. Your class might like to set up a model United Nations to settle some school or classroom problems.
2. What do you feel makes a good peacemaker? Why are they important at work, play, and in our country?
3. What incident changed Mr. Bunche's life?
4. How do you think Ralph Bunche felt when he was not allowed into the swimming pool?

Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr. - A Four-Star General

Words to talk about

aide-de-camp Pentagon

Holding an office in the U.S. Army can be a very important job. Here is the story of a man who, like his father, became an outstanding serviceman.
(Get picture of father-son Davises in Time Magazine, January 1964)

His Youth

The young Davis was born in Washington, D.C. on December 18, 1912. He was the only son of Benjamin Oliver and Elnora Davis. Ben had two sisters. Young Davis' mother died when he was five. For two years then he lived with his grandmother.

At the age of eight, Ben and his family moved to Tuskegee, Alabama. There his father taught military science. Later they moved to Cleveland, Ohio where Ben became president of his high school class. In 1945 Ben Richardson wrote a book called Great American Negroes. He said this about Davis, "He graduated with one of the highest scholastic averages of the entire student body of the city."

Higher Education

Ben Davis studied both at Western Reserve and the University of Chicago. He was surprised when he was recommended for an appointment at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. It had been fifty years since a Negro had attended "The Point."

Served With His Father

After graduation in 1936 he became a second lieutenant. Like his father he became an instructor at Tuskegee. There he was promoted to Captain. One of his most pleasant assignments was that of being aide-de-camp to his father at Fort Riley, Kansas.

The Captain worked hard and got many promotions. He flew overseas and back again. One of the happiest moments for father and son came in September 1944. Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. proudly pinned a medal, the Distinguished Flying Cross, on Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Hard Working Men

The Davises did a lot to make it easier for other Negroes to become army officers. They both received several "firsts" as Negroes. They were given many important jobs to do and were given many awards. Both men worked very hard to be good officers.

A General

On October 27, 1954 at the Pentagon, President Eisenhower named the first Negro general in the history of the United States Air Force - Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., a West Point graduate and World War II combat pilot.

Do You Know

1. At what college did both father and son teach?
2. What is a combat pilot?

Things to Do

1. Write to General Davis, c/o U.S. Air Force, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. for information for your scrapbook.
2. Ask a local serviceman to visit your class.
3. The boys may want to write for information about West Point.

Jackie Robinson - "The Big Leaguer"

Words to talk about

opposition sharecropper Olympic Games Big League
Civilian Conservation Corps

The first Negro to become a big league baseball player was Jackie Robinson. He rose to fame in spite of many hardships.

Days as a Youngster

John Roosevelt Robinson was the youngest of five children. He was born January 31, 1919. They lived in a small village in southern Georgia. It was called Cairo. Cairo is also the name of a very large city in North Africa. Look on a map and find what country it is located in.

His family were sharecroppers. His father died when the boy was quite young. Mrs. Robinson then by herself had to take care of her five children. When Jackie was fourteen months old the family set out for California. She had heard that life was better there and she could make more money. They came to Pasadena to live with Mrs. Robinson's brother. The children grew fond of their Uncle Burton and they liked California.

They nicknamed the baby Jackie. He was very healthy and strong. Jackie's mother found work cleaning other peoples' houses. She was determined to keep her children healthy, clean and in school. Although there were times when they did not have quite enough to eat, the children helped their mother all they could. Jackie remembers one teacher who often shared her lunch with him.

Young Athlete

In school Jackie and his older brother, Mack, were very good athletes. Mack was a champion sprinter and broad jumper. Jackie, following in his brother's footsteps, began playing on all teams. When he graduated he was a four-letter man, six feet tall and weighing 175 pounds. The coaches at Pasadena City College welcomed him. There he continued his excellent sports record. In track he set a new broad jump record of 25 feet 6-1/3 inches.

Jackie was a popular student. He was fair minded, good humored and did not brag about his victories.

College Days

After two years in junior college he went to the University of California at Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.) in 1938. He studied physical education. Meanwhile his brother, Mack, had taken part in the Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany. Mack had finished second only to Jesse Owens.

Jackie admired his brother and wanted to be like him. During his time in college, Jackie took part in basketball, football and track. About this time his Uncle died and Jackie quit school to help his mother. He went to work at the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) Camp. He was athletic director.

Army Friend

When the camp closed, he accepted an offer to play in the Chicago Tribune All-Star Football game. After playing in some professional games, he went into the Army. He was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas. There he met Joe Louis, the famous boxer. The two became very good friends. By the time Jackie left the Army, he had risen to second lieutenant.

For a short while he was athletic director of a small Negro college in Texas. He began playing baseball for the Kansas City Monarchs. It was a team in the Negro American Baseball League. He and his college girl friend, Rachel, were married.

Big League

Other teams needed good players. Jackie started playing with the Montreal Royals. During his first season he played sensational ball. He was the best hitter and fielder in the league. On April 10, 1947 the Brooklyn Dodgers hired Jackie Robinson to play for them. He was the first Negro player with the Big League. His salary was $5,000 a season. Some players didn't like playing with a Negro, but most of them treated him fairly. His very first year he was named "rookie of the year." He made headlines all over the country. Later the Dodgers signed other Negroes like Don Newcombe, Roy Campanella and Dan Bankhead, but Jackie had blazed a trail for democracy.

Do You Know

1. How many Big League baseball teams there are?
2. What was Jackie's attitude toward his triumphs?

Things to Do

1. Jackie Robinson has now retired from baseball. Until recently he was vice president of the "Chock Full o' Nuts Company" in New York City. He resigned to campaign for Nelson Rockefeller. Write him a letter for a classroom copy of his autobiography.

Langston Hughes - A Popular Writer

Words to talk about

enchanted autobiography

Map places

New York City Paris Africa Italy Spain

Being a good author takes talent and hard work. Langston Hughes believes a writer needs to have something to write about. He traveled widely and wrote about his travels.

Trips to Africa and Europe

Not many people are as well traveled as the boy from Missouri. By the age of twenty Langston was on his own in New York. Leaving the world of books to see the real world was his goal. His first big adventure came when he worked on a ship going to Africa. He loved the parts of Africa he saw. All he brought back was a pet monkey.

As a seaman, he landed in Paris, poor but happy. He worked as a cook and saw a great deal of the city. He spent some time traveling around Italy and Spain. Langston loved traveling and meeting new and interesting people. This also gave him someting to write about.

In his autobiography, The Big Sea, you can learn a great deal more about the life of Langston Hughes. He was born February 1, 1902. After he went to Mexico, he lived with his grandmother in Kansas who raised him. For awhile too he lived with an aunt who was a very kind and religious woman.

First Poem

During the summer in Mexico with his father, he wrote his famous poem, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers." It was published in Crisis magazine and people were beginning to say that Langston Hughes was going to be a famous poet. They were right.

Dreams

Langston Hughes has written many poems and books. You have some of them in your classroom. All of his life he had goals and worked hard to accomplish them. Here is one of his poems that seems to express his philosophy of life—

Dreams

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die,
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with Snow.

Youth

We have tomorrow
Bright before us
Like a flame

Yesterday
A night-gone thing,
A sun-down name

And dawn-today
Broad arch above the road we came.
We march!

CITY: San Francisco

In the morning the city
Spreads its wings
Making a song
In stone that sings

In the evening the city
Goes to bed
Hanging its lights
About its head.

Things to Talk About and Do

1. Read other poems by Langston Hughes.
2. What makes a good poem? Discuss it in class.
3. Try writing a poem on a favorite subject.

Deborah Partridge Wolfe - An Outstanding Educator

Words to talk about

supervise	Columbia	House of Representatives	
faculty	expert	inauguration	educator

Negro women too have made important contributions to our country's history. You remember Phillis Wheatley, the poet and Harriet Tubman, Freedom Fighter. Today, women are in many different kinds of jobs. Here is the story of a woman educator.

Happy Childhood

Near Christmas time in 1916 a little girl was born to Rev. and Mrs. Cannon. Deborah grew up in a wonderful home. For as long as she can remember she has been surrounded by people who worked to help mankind. Her father was a minister; her mother a school principal. It was not surprising that Deborah enjoyed being with people and working with them.

Excellent Student

In high school in Cranford, New Jersey, she was a member of the National Honor Society. She was active in several organizations and worked hard in her studies.

After graduation from college she taught English and mathematics. Later she became a principal. At the same time Mrs. Wolfe continued going to school herself.

On Faculty at Tuskegee

From 1938 to 1950 she was a professor at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. There she made an outstanding contribution to the field of teaching. By this time she had received a doctorate degree from Columbia University.

In 1951 Dr. Wolfe became a professor at Queens College in New York. During the summer she taught at different colleges all over the country.

Well Traveled

She has traveled widely throughout the world. In 1960-61 she gave over one hundred lectures while traveling in the United States and Europe. She has also written many articles on education.

Invitation from Presidents

An expert in the field of education, Dr. Wolfe has been called upon to serve the U.S. Government. Both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower invited her to conferences. She was also invited to attend the inauguration of President Kennedy in 1961.

Appointment by Congressman Powell

Because of her experience and knowledge, in 1962, she was appointed chief of the House of Representatives Committee on Education. This appointment was made by Congressman Adam C. Powell of New York who is Chairman of the Committee. She left her college teaching to do this important job.

Dr. Wolfe has received many honors. Magazine articles have been written about her and she is listed in Who's Who of American Women. In spite of her busy schedule, she still finds time to be a wife and mother. Dr. Wolfe has one son.

Things to Do

1. Who are some of the local outstanding women educators?
   Perhaps you could invite one to visit your class.
2. Discuss what qualities make a good educator.

Martin Luther King, Jr. - Man of Courage

Words to talk about

non-violent reformation boycott resistance seminary

Map places

Atlanta Montgomery

Most of us have a chance to be brave at some time. It may mean doing something you would rather not do. When you really believe you are right and others are depending on you, you take courage. Here is the story of a man whose courage and bravery is helping America do away with racial segregation.

Non-Violent Approach

Non-violent resistance is a way of solving difficult problems without fighting. A man in India named Mahatma Gandhi first started using the non-violent approach. Dr. King owes many of his ideas to Mr. Gandhi.

How many of you have heard of Reverend King? Have you seen him on television? Who knows what made him famous? (Ask your parents about him. You and your class can make up an interview form. Use it to interview your parents.)

Admirer of Martin Luther

Michael Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1929. His father was a Baptist minister. His mother was a teacher before marriage. He has a younger brother. Mike's father told him stories about famous Martin Luther, a great religious leader. The little boy so admired this great man he wanted to be called Martin Luther. Today the name Martin Luther King is known throughout our country and the world.

Martin was from a long line of religious people and ministers. However, as a boy he did not want to be a minister. He attended public schools in Atlanta. He was considered a good student.

College Influence

Atlanta, Georgia is an unusual city. It has five Negro universities very close to each other. Martin decided to go to Morehouse College. Dr. Benjamin Mays, its president, influenced him greatly. It was in his third year that Martin decided to become a minister. He felt this was the best way for him to serve mankind.

Martin was an outstanding student and won an award and a scholarship. In 1951 he enrolled at Boston College. Before that he had also studied at a seminary. He received a Ph.D. degree.

A Minister

Dr. King's first church was called Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. He encouraged members to take part in community problems. He organized social and political action committees. He urged everyone to vote.

The Bus Boycott

After a woman named Rosa Parks was arrested in Montgomery for sitting in a white section of a bus, Dr. King started discussing the problem with Negroes all over the city. They decided to boycott the buses. Hundreds of Negroes walked to work. Others formed car pools. Dr. King urged non-violence. The boycott continued for 381 days. It gained wide publicity. Some 50,000 Negroes took part in the boycott.

In the face of personal danger, Rev. King still urged law and order and brotherly love.

The boycott was successful. The name of Martin Luther King was talked about throughout the nation. In some recent polls, he was checked as the most popular leader of the Negro people. He is a powerful and popular speaker. Almost any day you may read of his statements in the newspaper or see him on television.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has some sixty-five chapters. It was formed by ministers from several cities. They wanted to help solve some of the problems of segregation.

The headquarters moved from Montgomery to Atlanta, Georgia. It holds a conference each year. At these conferences plans are made for the following year. The S.C.L.C. fights against segregation, but it believes in non-violence. Dr. King is leader of the group. He is helped by such hard working people as Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, Rev. James Lawson and Rev. Ralph Abernathy. In January 1963 Martin Luther King was chosen for the "Man of the Year" by Time Magazine.

Do You Know

1. What is non-violent resistance?
2. In a mass march on August 28, 1963, Rev. King gave a memorable speech. What was this occasion?
3. What is the job of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference?

Carl T. Rowan - Youngest U.S. Ambassador

Words to talk about

literary journalism valedictorian ambassador

lecture lyrics reporter

Map places

Finland

For great men in high places, life has not always been easy. They have studied and worked hard. Great men too are interested in all people. Here you will read about a young man who has dedicated his life to people.

Youth

Carl Thomas Rowan was born in Ravenscroft, Tennessee on August 11, 1925. He has one brother and three sisters. In his lectures he often tells how his first job paid a dollar a week. Later he rose to the sum of ten cents an hour. He has never forgotten those hard working days; but he was always determined to get a good education. He knew life had more to offer than hoeing grass for eighty cents a day.

At age thirteen his first literary work, a poem, was read on stage. He was proud and pleased. An excellent student, he graduated as class president and valedictorian.

A Sailor

During the summer he worked to earn money for college. By 1944 he had earned a Navy commission as an officer. While he enjoyed the Navy, he was eager to return to school. He has a masters degree in journalism. During his college training he wrote newspaper articles. After finishing college he worked for various newspapers and magazines. He has won many awards and honors for being a good reporter.

Many Interests

Mr. Rowan lectures widely and gives about 100 speeches every year. He likes to play golf and also likes to watch baseball and football games. As a hobby he writes songs.

Ambassadorship

Until recently he lived in Washington, D.C. with his wife and daughter. A great honor came in 1961 when President Kennedy appointed him ambassador to Finland. Remember that about 30 years ago Marian Anderson's fame began in Finland and Denmark. A recent article in Ebony magazine indicates that Mr. Rowan is considered a fine ambassador and a great American. Another great honor came his way in January 1963. President Johnson appointed him Director of the U.S. Information Service.

Something to Do

1. Discuss Carl Rowan and the four other Negro ambassadors. Try to find in which countries they work. You may want their pictures for your classroom scrapbook.
2. Write a report on the duties of an ambassador.

Chapter VI

AMERICANS ALL

Words to talk about

minorities contribution caucasians Protestants

America is a very large country. Its people have come from all over the world. Sometimes the United States is called a country of minorities. This means there are a great many different groups of people, religions and customs.

Here are some interesting facts about the national and ethnic groups in the United States —

180 million people

_____ Caucasians

_____ Negroes

_____ Mexicans

_____ Chinese

_____ Japanese

_____ Indians

_____ Men

_____ Women

_____ Children

These are just a few of the ethnic groups. There are about _____ kinds of people. You can see that we have a great deal to be proud of. We can learn much from each other. The Negro is part of the American way of life. The contributions of Negro people have helped to make this country great.

The facts bulletin is a summary of some facts about Negro Americans.

Facts Bulletin

In the United States there are:

20,000,000	Negroes
107	Negro Colleges
70,000	Negro Churches
300	Negro Newspapers and Magazines
5	Negro Congressmen in Washington
2	Negro Ambassadors to Foreign Countries
584,000	Negro Professional and Managerial Occupations
70	Negro Judges
534,000	Negro Clerical Workers
385,000	Negro Skilled Craftsmen and Foremen
233,000	Negroes Attending Colleges and Professional Schools

Activities

1. Have children write to interview local Negroes.
2. You have read about a number of present day outstanding Negroes. Select one and write a biography of him or her.

THE ROLE OF THE NEGO IN AMERICA'S STORY

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